UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/15
6 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL CONCERNING THE CREDENTIALS OF THE ALTERNATE REPRESENTATIVE OF CHINA ON THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Pursuant to rule 15 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to report that he has received a letter dated 31 December 1998 from the Permanent Representative of China to the United Nations stating that Chen Xu has been appointed alternate representative of China on the Security Council.

In the opinion of the Secretary-General, that communication constitutes adequate provisional credentials.

99-00291 (E) 060199

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/16
6 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In pursuance of Security Council resolution 1183 (1998) of 15 July 1998, in which the Council authorized an extension, until 15 January 1999, of the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), I submitted to the Council, on 12 October 1998, a report on the situation in the Prevlaka peninsula and on progress made by the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia towards a settlement which would peacefully resolve their differences on the disputed issue of Prevlaka (see S/1998/939). The present report covers developments since that date.

2. UNMOP consists of 28 United Nations military observers (see annex) headed by a Chief Military Observer, Colonel Graeme Williams (New Zealand).

3. In accordance with its mandate, UNMOP continues to monitor the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and of the neighbouring areas in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia by carrying out vehicle and foot patrols on both sides of the border, except when prevented from doing so by restrictions of movement imposed by one party or the other. The Mission holds regular meetings with local authorities in order to strengthen liaison, reduce tension, improve safety and security and promote confidence between the parties. The Chief Military Observer maintains contact with the authorities at Zagreb and Belgrade in order to address issues arising from the implementation of resolution 1183 (1998). Cooperation between UNMOP and the multinational Stabilization Force is maintained through regular meetings.

II. SITUATION IN THE AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY OF THE UNITED NATIONS MISSION OF OBSERVERS IN PREVLAKA

4. The area of responsibility of UNMOP consists of two United Nations-designated zones: a demilitarized zone (the so-called "Yellow Zone") and a United Nations-controlled zone (the so-called "Blue Zone"). Since the submission of my report of 12 October 1998 (S/1998/939), the situation in the UNMOP area of responsibility has remained stable and free of significant tension. Nonetheless, violations of the demilitarization regime by both parties

persisted, including the standing presence of Yugoslav military personnel in the demilitarized zone, an occasional presence of Croatian military elements in that zone and limitations placed on the free movement of the United Nations military observers by both parties. However, these violations were not assessed by UNMOP as provocative. The continued presence of Yugoslav (Montenegrin) Border Police and Croatian Special Police in the demilitarized zone does not violate the security regime.

5. The most significant long-standing violation in the demilitarized zone is the continued presence of Yugoslav Army troops in the north-eastern part of the zone. Due to constraints imposed by the Yugoslav authorities on the movement of United Nations military observers, UNMOP remains unable to ascertain the exact strength and armament of these units. The Yugoslav authorities, while denying unrestricted access to that area, do allow escorted visits, along the main road only, when given a minimum of six hours' notice.

6. Until recently, Croatia had denied the United Nations military observers unrestricted access to positions in the north-western portion of the demilitarized zone. In December 1998, the Croatian authorities advised the Chief Military Observer that they would in future allow foot patrols to areas which had been previously subject to restrictions. Patrols have since been conducted without obstruction. In addition, the Croatian authorities have taken steps to enable direct communication between UNMOP and the local military commander. The Chief Military Observer and the senior local military officer have agreed to meet on a monthly basis in order to review the general situation and deal with emerging issues. Further, after discussions with Croatian authorities, a police boat which had been involved in several violations of the waters in the United Nations-controlled zone (see S/1998/939, para. 9) has been relocated further from the area. These welcome developments should improve cooperation between the Croatian authorities and UNMOP and allow the mission to monitor more effectively the situation in its area of responsibility.

7. The long-standing violations of the demilitarization regime in the United Nations-controlled zone, as previously reported (see S/1998/939), continue. Approximately 30 Croatian Special Police remain located at three positions and one checkpoint, and approximately 10 Yugoslav (Montenegrin) Border Police remain at one position and one checkpoint.

8. During the reporting period, the Croatian authorities continued to allow unauthorized access to the United Nations-controlled zone by civilians, including Croatian and foreign tourists. Local Croatian officials maintain that Croatia does not recognize any part of the United Nations-controlled zone (including the sea) other than the land area of the Ostra peninsula.

9. The waters of the United Nations-controlled zone continue to be violated frequently by Croatian and Yugoslav fishing boats and occasionally by Croatian police boats. There have been no further serious incidents of the kind mentioned in my last report (see S/1998/939, para. 9).

10. According to established procedure, UNMOP has continued to protest violations of both the demilitarized zone and the United Nations-controlled zone to the authorities in Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, including

the Republic of Montenegro, and to encourage greater respect for the zones and for the freedom of movement of the United Nations military observers. UNMOP maintains the interpretation of the limits of the United Nations-designated zones as defined in my reports to the Security Council since 1992, regardless of unilateral decisions by one party or the other not to respect the United Nations-mandated security regime.

11. There have been no changes in the situation of identified minefields within the UNMOP area of responsibility during the reporting period, nor is there any evidence that either party has put in place a comprehensive demining programme.

12. On 23 December 1998, the crossing point between Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Montenegro) at Debeli Brijeg, in the demilitarized zone, was opened for the holiday period, which resulted in considerable civilian traffic in both directions. The crossing point is scheduled to remain open until 15 January 1999.

III. PROGRESS TOWARDS A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT

13. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Croatia continue to indicate their willingness to resolve peacefully the disputed issue of Prevlaka through bilateral negotiations pursuant to the Agreement on Normalization of Relations between the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Republic of Croatia, signed at Belgrade on 23 August 1996 (see S/1996/706, annex). As previously reported (see S/1998/533 and S/1998/632), the two Governments have each submitted a proposal for settling the dispute and have begun direct bilateral talks on the issue. Their negotiating teams have so far held three meetings: the first at Zagreb on 16 September 1998, the second at Belgrade on 9 October 1998 and the third at Zagreb on 23 December 1998. To date, however, the parties have not yet made substantive progress on a settlement. They have expressed their intention to continue their discussions through further meetings of their expert teams and through other bilateral contacts.

IV. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

14. Although an independent mission, UNMOP is treated for administrative and budgetary purposes as part of the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina (UNMIBH). Consequently, the costs of maintaining UNMOP for the period 1 July 1998-30 June 1999 have been included in my report on the financing of UNMIBH for the same period (see A/52/786). The costs associated directly with UNMOP would amount to less than $2,000,000 for that budget period.

15. Should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNMOP beyond 15 January 1999, as recommended in paragraph 17 below, the costs of maintaining the Mission would be met from within the budget of UNMIBH.

V. OBSERVATIONS

16. The initiation of bilateral discussions aimed at finding a permanent solution to the issue of Prevlaka is an important step forward and one which I welcomed in my report of 12 October 1998 (see S/1998/939). The continued stability of the area, under the monitoring of the United Nations military observers, has contributed to a constructive atmosphere in which discussions are continuing, albeit slowly. Nonetheless, given the current stage of the negotiations, it would be premature to conclude that a final agreement between the parties is close at hand.

17. UNMOP has continued to fulfil its mandate, thereby helping to create the necessary conditions for the commencement of the bilateral talks. Its area of operations remains stable and free of significant tension. The number of serious incidents has decreased, and cooperation between the parties and the United Nations military observers has improved. In the light of UNMOP's pivotal role in ensuring the maintenance of an atmosphere in which serious negotiations can proceed and given the current state of negotiations between the parties, I recommend a further six-month extension of the UNMOP mandate until 15 July 1999, without change to its current concept of operations.

18. I urge the parties to take full advantage of the currently favourable conditions for progress on this issue, and to constructively and expeditiously pursue their negotiations towards securing a mutually acceptable and lasting solution to their dispute. In order to enable me to keep the Security Council regularly informed of progress the Council may wish to request the parties to report to me, on a monthly or bi-monthly basis, their assessment of the status of the negotiations.

19. As noted in previous reports (see S/1998/939 and S/1997/1019), the whole set of instruments of the United Nations, including my good offices, is at the disposal of the parties should they require this assistance in their search for a peaceful settlement. In that context, I would be prepared, should they so request, to arrange for a United Nations observer to attend the bilateral talks.

20. In the event that the parties are unable to resolve their dispute or, at the very least, to make substantial progress during the next six months, the Security Council may, at that time, wish to consider alternative mechanisms, such as international mediation or arbitration, in the search for a solution to the dispute. At that time, I would hope to be in a better position to report to the Security Council on how UNMOP's concept of operations and the existing security regime might be adapted in the light of the existing situation. I would like to note in this regard that the security regime monitored by UNMOP was agreed to by the parties in their Agreement on Normalization of Relations and endorsed by the Security Council in prior resolutions on this issue.

21. In conclusion, I would like to commend the Chief Military Observer and the men and women of UNMOP whose joint efforts have helped maintain peace and stability in the area for more than six years. They have assisted in the creation of conditions which now, more than at any time in the past, favour the securing of a peaceful and lasting settlement of the disputed issue of Prevlaka.

Annex

Composition and strength of the military elements of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka, as at 4 January 1999

Nationality	Number of military observers
Argentina	1
Bangladesh	1
Belgium	1
Brazil	1
Canada	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	1
Egypt	1
Finland	1
Ghana	2
Indonesia	2
Ireland	1
Jordan	1
Kenya	1
Nepal	1
New Zealand	2
Nigeria	1
Norway	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	1
Portugal	1
Russian Federation	1
Sweden	1
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	1
Total	28

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/17
7 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 6 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I.
OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF LIBERIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS
ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to present you my compliments and to forward herewith the attached letter addressed to you by Charles Ghankay Taylor, President of the Republic of Liberia, concerning the situation in Sierra Leone.

I would be grateful were you to circulate the text of this letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Famatta R. OSODE
Chargé d'affaires, a.i.

99-00355 (E) 070199

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Annex

Letter dated 6 January 1999 from the President of Liberia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am pleased to present my compliments and to refer to recent accusations made against the Government of Liberia by the Force Commander of the Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), and the Foreign Minister of Sierra Leone at the recent meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Five on Sierra Leone, held in Abidjan, on 28 December 1998. The Government of Liberia was accused of supporting the rebellion in Sierra Leone.

The Government of Liberia wishes to inform the Security Council that it is in no manner or form supporting the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council/Revolutionary United Front (AFRC/RUF) forces in Sierra Leone, and that it continues to abide by all existing Security Council resolutions and embargoes. The failure and inability of those parties accusing Liberia to produce any evidence or proof is sufficient grounds to warrant such accusations as not credible and speculative. The Government of Liberia calls upon the Security Council to investigate freely those malicious allegations, which are purely intended to cover up the failure of the use of force as a policy to end the civil war in Sierra Leone.

It is important to note that, while accusing Liberia of supporting the rebels, both ECOMOG and the Government of Sierra Leone have also accused "white mercenaries" and certain senior military officers of the Sierra Leonean army in Freetown. In fact, there has been no consistency with regard to whom is being accused. Political opposition leaders living in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and certain non-Sierra Leonean businessmen deported by the Kabbah Government have also been accused. What is quite interesting is the fact that Sierra Leone is not only bordered by Liberia, but by two countries. The other country has a border three times the length of the border with Liberia. The strength of the rebels and their activities have been confirmed to be concentrated in the northern region, which is of geographical proximity not to Liberia, but to the other neighbor. The eastern region, which is of geographical proximity to Liberia, is calm. The accused "white mercenaries" have been identified as Ukrainians; the only presence of Ukrainians in the subregion is to be found in the other neighboring country. The lack of proof against Liberia could very well be due to the fact that the accusing fingers are being pointed at the wrong person, and that other possible sources of support for the rebels have been ruled out. Circumstantial evidence and the process of elimination are not tenable grounds upon which to make such grave accusations against a State Member of the United Nations. We believe that the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone should conduct its own independent analysis of the situation, and that the international community should not be compelled to make decisions based on speculation.

The Government of Liberia renews its request to the United Nations to put into place a mechanism to ensure transparency in the monitoring of its border by the United Nations. Our commitment to the restoration of peace and security in Sierra Leone is evidenced by the following measures undertaken with regard to

he situation in Sierra Leone: (a) the Government has publicly and unequivocally stated its support for the elected Government of President Kabbah and condemned he atrocities perpetuated against the people of Sierra Leone; (b) the Government has requested, through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, hat the United Nations deploy observers at the Liberian-Sierra Leonean border o monitor the implementation of the United Nations embargo; (c) the Government as requested ECOWAS, through its Executive Secretary, to deploy an observer nit of ECOMOG at the Liberian-Sierra Leonean border; (d) the Government has ffered to conduct joint border security activities with the Government of ierra Leone; (e) the Government has undertaken to maintain regular high-level ontacts with the Government of Sierra Leone through the exchange of envoys; (f) he Government has voted for and supported sanctions and embargoes against FRC/RUF, and all ECOWAS initiatives for Sierra Leone; (g) the Government has ffered to accept undercover security personnel from Sierra Leone to operate in iberia in assisting to ensure that no activities against Sierra Leone are arried out; (h) the Government, through its President, has proposed an nitiative to assist the peace process in Sierra Leone; and (i) the Government ontinues to provide safe refuge for tens of thousands of Sierra Leonean efugees in Liberia.

We believe that the United Nations can still play an important role in the esolution of the conflict in Sierra Leone. Since October 1997, the Government f Liberia has called on the United Nations to deploy observers on the Liberian-ierra Leonean border. Again in May 1998, we reiterated this appeal to the ecretary-General. In paragraphs 78 and 79 of his fifth progress report on ierra Leone (S/1998/486), the Secretary-General indicated his intention to iscuss the matter further with the Government with a view to making appropriate ecommendations to the Security Council for the deployment of observers on the order. To date, nothing has been done by the Security Council to this effect.

There can be no doubt that the Government of Sierra Leone takes offence at he suggestion of the Government of Liberia that dialogue be pursued as a means o end their civil war. From our experience in Liberia, only a negotiated ettlement, and not a military victory, will bring sustainable peace to Sierra eone. The aversion of the Government of President Ahmed Tejan Kabbah to ialogue is a clear indication of a lack of political will to pursue a egotiated settlement. The attendant failure of the Government of Sierra Leone o achieve a military conquest has occasioned these unfounded allegations gainst the Government of Liberia. In all candor, we should be concentrating ur efforts, directing our energies and committing our resources to the ttainment of a ceasefire and the re-establishment of dialogue, rather than ngaging in reckless accusations.

Permit me to reassure the members of the Security Council of the continued illingness of the Government of Liberia to play a positive and meaningful role n helping to bring peace to Sierra Leone and to enforce all resolutions of the nited Nations.

(Signed) Charles Ghankay TAYLOR

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/18
7 January 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: FRENCH

LETTER DATED 7 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TOGO TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to bring to your attention the text of the communiqué issued today by the Office of the President of Togo on the development of the situation in Sierra Leone.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Roland Y. KPOTSRA

99-00361 (E) 070199 070199

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Annex

Communiqué issued in Lomé on 7 January 1999 by the Office of the President of Togo

His Excellency Gnassingbé Eyadema, President of Togo and current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), is following with concern the latest developments in the situation in Sierra Leone, which is characterized, inter alia, by the resurgence of fighting in the capital, the death of many civilians, major population movements and enormous material damage.

Given this situation, he makes an urgent appeal to the President of Sierra Leone and the leader of the rebel forces to order a halt to the fighting.

The current Chairman of ECOWAS wishes to recall that weapons have never succeeded in definitively settling conflicts, whatever their nature.

The current Chairman of ECOWAS takes the opportunity to stress that, as the forces of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group are forces of peace, their mission in Sierra Leone is to help the Sierra Leonean brothers put an end to this fratricidal war and find a political solution to the conflict between them.

Consequently, the President of Togo and current Chairman of ECOWAS urges the President of Sierra Leone and the head of the rebel forces to order their troops to lay down their arms in order to permit the opening of a political dialogue between the Sierra Leonean brothers with a view to a definitive settlement of the crisis.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/19
7 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

In view of the forthcoming consideration by the Security Council of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Prevlaka (UNMOP), I must express the position of the Republic of Croatia vis-à-vis the resolution of the security issue of Prevlaka once again. The intent of this letter is not to enter into a protracted debate on the veracity of the arguments recently presented in a letter by Momir Bulatović, President of the Federal Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (S/1998/1225), which can readily be rebuffed by cursory reference to relevant documents, including those of the Security Council. Rather, it is to demonstrate that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has not given up its territorial pretensions towards Croatia and that it is not willing to meaningfully engage in bilateral negotiations. This type of misuse of the UNMOP mandate requires energetic reaction on the part of the Security Council.

In sharp contrast to the provisions of Security Council resolutions 1147 (1998) and 1183 (1998), the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia continued with its practice of obstructing and prolonging negotiations (see annex). Even following the establishment of a Joint Commission concerning Prevlaka it took six months and three rounds of negotiations for the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to state its real position. Now that it has, on the eve of Security Council deliberations concerning the UNMOP mandate, it is evident that its position reflects a disrespect for the territorial integrity and international borders of the Republic of Croatia and Security Council resolution 1183 (1998), which explicitly reconfirms them. Clearly, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia is not ready to enter into serious negotiations on a mutually acceptable security arrangement for Prevlaka without impetus.

The letter from Mr. Bulatović and the memorandum attached dispel any doubt about the position of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia not to recognize the international borders of the Republic of Croatia. Hence, the claim by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia of their de facto control over Prevlaka amounts to nothing more than a request for a change of the existing international border, a ploy which Croatia is not prepared to consider.

The Security Council is well aware that the borders of former republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia were clearly established and

known to all. The Arbitration Commission of the European Community/United Nations Conference on the Former Yugoslavia and the decisions of Security Council reconfirmed those borders as the international borders of newly independent States.

Reflecting this understanding, the Vance plan (see S/23280, annex III) called for the demilitarization of the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia, as well as for all Yugoslav National Army (JNA) forces deployed elsewhere *in Croatia* to be relocated outside that republic (emphasis added). Subsequently, the Croatian President, Franjo Tudman, and Yugoslav President, Dobrica Ćosić, signed in Geneva, on 30 September 1992, a Joint Declaration (S/24476, annex), agreeing that the Yugoslav Army would leave Prevlaka by 20 October 1992 in accordance with the Vance Plan. They further agreed that the overall security of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska would be resolved through subsequent negotiations. The Security Council welcomed the Joint Declaration in its resolutions 779 (1992) and 1038 (1996), which established and authorized deployment of the United Nations observers on Prevlaka, and ever since has deliberated on this issue under the agenda item entitled "The situation in Croatia". Pursuant to the commitment contained in the Joint Declaration, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia included the security issue of Prevlaka in their Agreement on Normalization of Relations (A/51/351-S/1996/744, annex).

Following six Security Council resolutions dealing exclusively with Prevlaka and six extensions of the UNMOP mandate the record suggests that the continuation of the UNMOP mandate without decisive impetus from the Security Council will be pointless. The Republic of Croatia, therefore, appeals to the Security Council to provide the much-needed incentive.

Alternatively, the Security Council may witness further needless use of the resources of the United Nations, in the light of the fact that the situation in Prevlaka represents neither a threat to international peace and security nor a source of concern, let alone "psychosis of fear among the local population". The alleged fear of the population of Boka Kotorska Bay of the Republic of Croatia referred to in the memorandum attached to the letter from Mr. Bulatović contradicts the publicly expressed desire of the Montenegrin leadership that the border crossing points in the area of Prevlaka should be opened permanently. Furthermore, the withdrawal of Montenegrin Government-appointed representatives from the Yugoslav negotiating team is a direct result of the refusal of the federal authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to accept the opening of border crossing points with the Republic of Croatia in the area of Prevlaka. While Croatia's unilateral opening of the border crossing points Debeli Brijeg and Konfin in the area of Prevlaka for the All Saints and Christmas holiday season was welcomed by the population and leadership of Montenegro, the federal authorities of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia formally protested this act, and in that manner clearly indicated where the problem lay. Croatia firmly believes that the opening of the border crossing points Debeli Brijeg and Konfin is beneficial not only for the local population on both sides of the border, but also positively reflects on confidence-building and regional stability.

Consequently, the Republic of Croatia hopes that the Security Council will recognize that it is imperative to prevent UNMOP from being used by the Federal

Republic of Yugoslavia authorities as a mechanism for postponing full reintegration of the last part of Croatian territory following its occupation. The Security Council should clearly and unequivocally state that Prevlaka is an integral part of the Republic of Croatia and that it will not tolerate territorial pretensions and the disrespect of international borders. By modifying the mandate of the UNMOP - by reducing the number of observers and indicating an impending end to the mandate, and thereby releasing United Nations resources to areas of more pressing concern - the Security Council should press the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to engage in constructive negotiations.

I should like to ask your assistance in circulating the present letter as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Ivan ŠIMONOVIĆ
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 9 December 1998 from the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia addressed to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia

I should like to express my regret that negotiations towards finding a permanent solution to the Prevlaka issue have not intensified, as was agreed during our meetings in Zagreb and New York.

At the meeting of the Commission of our two States held in Belgrade on 9 October 1998, it was agreed and publicly announced that a third meeting was to be held in Zagreb in November 1998, even though the Croatian delegation on that occasion proposed the continuation of negotiations in two weeks.

I personally proposed the dates 30 October or 7 and 8 November 1998 to the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to the Republic of Croatia as the dates for the third meeting.

It is with regret that I must affirm that in spite of all these proposals we still have not received a positive reply regarding the arrival of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or a reply to the proposal of upgrading the level of political representation of the delegations, the aim of which is to ensure the expeditious attainment of a permanent solution.

Nevertheless, it is with satisfaction that I can affirm that not one serious problem has been reported in the southern border area between our two States during the past period. Similarly, the opening of border crossing points at that part of our common border on the occasion of religious holidays was very positively received, above all by the residents on both sides of the border.

Taking into consideration that the mandate of the United Nations Mission of Observers on Prevlaka expires on 15 January 1999, I request once again that you urgently propose the time and date (up to 25 December 1998) of the arrival of the delegation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia for the third meeting of the Commission of our two States to be held in Zagreb.

Furthermore, I kindly request that, in the spirit of the Agreement on the Normalization of Relations between the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, you seriously consider ways to accelerate the negotiations with the aim of reaching a permanent solution to the Prevlaka issue as soon as possible.

Dr. Mate GRANIĆ

UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/19/Corr.1
19 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 7 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF CROATIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Corrigendum

The fifth paragraph should read

Reflecting this understanding, the Vance plan (see S/23280, annex III) called for the demilitarization of the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia, as well as for "all JNA forces deployed elsewhere *in Croatia* [to] be relocated outside that republic" (emphasis added). Subsequently, the Croatian President, Franjo Tudman, and Yugoslav President, Dobrica Ćosić, signed in Geneva, on 30 September 1992, a Joint Declaration (S/24476, annex), agreeing that "the Yugoslav Army will leave Prevlaka by 20 October 1992 in accordance with the Vance Plan". They further agreed that "the overall security of Dubrovnik and Boka Kotorska will be resolved through subsequent negotiations". The Security Council welcomed the Joint Declaration in its resolutions 779 (1992) and 1038 (1996), which established and authorized deployment of the United Nations observers on Prevlaka, and ever since has deliberated on this issue under the agenda item entitled "The situation in Croatia". Pursuant to the commitment contained in the Joint Declaration, the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia included the security issue of Prevlaka in their Agreement on Normalization of Relations (A/51/351-S/1996/744, annex).

99-01412 (E) 200199

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/20
7 January 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH/FRENCH

SPECIAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON THE UNITED NATIONS OBSERVER MISSION IN SIERRA LEONE

I. INTRODUCTION

1. In accordance with paragraph 19 of Security Council resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998, I submitted my third progress report on the situation in Sierra Leone on 16 December 1998 (S/1998/1176). In view of the serious developments in the country since that time, I have decided to submit the present report, which contains updated information and revised observations and recommendations.

II. MILITARY AND SECURITY DEVELOPMENTS

2. On 17 December 1998, the Economic Community of West African States Monitoring Group (ECOMOG) opened an attack aimed at Kailahun district in the eastern province, an important rebel base and supply point. However, the ECOMOG attack achieved only limited progress. The south of the country, including Bo, the second largest city, remained calm.

3. Starting on 18 December 1998, the military and security situation in Sierra Leone took a sharply unfavourable turn. A strong rebel attack on Koidu in the eastern province obliged ECOMOG to fall back, eventually as far as Magburaka in the centre of the country, while sustaining heavy casualties from ambushes along the route.

4. On 22 December, a third group of rebels in the western area attacked Waterloo, about 20 miles from Freetown on the road connecting the capital with the rest of the country. The attack resulted in heavy casualties among civilians and the looting and destruction of property and sent thousands of people fleeing towards Freetown.

5. In response to these developments, on 23 December 1998, United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) withdrew the seven United Nations military observers who had been deployed there since August from Makeni to Lungi, along with some of their equipment. National staff of the World Food Programme (WFP) were also relocated from Makeni to Freetown on the same day. Three United Nations military observers who had been sent to Daru in connection with the ECOMOG advance against Kailahun were also withdrawn to Kenema.

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6. Tension continued to rise in Freetown in anticipation of a possible rebel attack. A rebel leader, Sam Bockarie, threatened to launch an assault on the capital around the New Year unless the Government released the leader of the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), Corporal Foday Sankoh, and rebels advancing in the countryside announced that they were "fighting ECOMOG and the United Nations". On 24 December, as a precautionary measure, UNOMSIL began relocating non-essential civilian staff from Freetown and withdrew the military observer teams deployed at Bo and Kenema to Lungi. United Nations agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and international non-governmental organizations also began to withdraw their personnel from the country. Governments with diplomatic representation in Freetown began reducing their embassy staff and subsequently withdrew all their personnel. The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland also sent two aircraft to evacuate British and other nationals from Sierra Leone.

7. On 27 December 1998, Makeni fell to the rebels, who seized a number of vehicles in the town, greatly enhancing their mobility and speed of movement. The fall of Makeni removed an important obstacle to the rebels' ability to combine their forces and placed them in a position to attack Freetown and the airport at Lungi. The following day, UNOMSIL withdrew most of its personnel from Freetown to Conakry, leaving a small core team led by my Special Representative for Sierra Leone, Francis Okelo, and comprising the Chief Military Observer, Brigadier-General Subhash Joshi (India), and other senior staff, as well as a few military observers.

8. In the closing days of December, the rebels advanced further westward, moving into Lunsar, engaging ECOMOG at Port Loko, and attacking Waterloo and Hastings. ECOMOG continued to bring in further reinforcements, including three fresh battalions over the new year.

9. On 4 January 1999, President Kabbah paid a one-day visit to Bamako concerning the early deployment of a contingent of Malian troops to reinforce ECOMOG in Sierra Leone. The troops are being financed by a contribution from the Netherlands and their transportation to Lungi is being arranged through the logistics supply company PAE, with funding to be provided by the United Kingdom. A similar arrangement is being put in place to transport Gambian troops. The Government of the United Kingdom has also announced the provision of a further one million pounds to the Government and to ECOMOG.

10. In the early hours of 6 January, rebels attacking from the east of the city penetrated to the centre of Freetown, where they opened Pademba Road prison, freeing hundreds of prisoners detained for offences relating to the period of junta rule, as well as former soldiers of the Republic of Sierra Leone Military Forces. The rebels also set fire to some buildings, including the Nigerian High Commission. By nightfall of that day, the city was quiet, with rebels apparently in control of the centre around the State House. On the same day, UNOMSIL completed its evacuation from Freetown.

III. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

11. On 20 December 1998, President Charles Taylor of Liberia announced the closure of the border between Liberia and Sierra Leone and stated that he had ordered Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL) personnel to deploy at the border. President Taylor informed the Representative of the Secretary-General in Liberia, Felix Downes-Thomas, that he had received intelligence reports concerning an impending attack against the territory of Liberia to take place in the latter part of December. President Taylor said he believed that the attack, to be mounted by elements of former Liberian warring factions based in Zimmi, southern Sierra Leone, would take place in the context of a planned offensive by ECOMOG and the Sierra Leonean Civil Defence Force (CDF) against the rebels at Kailahun. President Taylor proposed that ECOMOG troops in Liberia should mount joint patrols with Liberian personnel along the border and called for an investigation into the attack reportedly planned by ECOMOG against the rebels in Sierra Leone.

12. Mr. Downes-Thomas and Mr. Okelo have urged President Taylor and President Kabbah to discuss the situation directly and will, if requested, offer their good offices accordingly.

13. On 28 December, my Special Representative attended an extraordinary ministerial-level meeting of the ECOWAS Committee of Five on Sierra Leone in Abidjan, chaired by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Togo. The Committee, which comprises Côte d'Ivoire, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia and Nigeria, was expanded to include Togo, the current Chairman of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS). A representative of Burkina Faso, the Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), also attended, as well as representatives of the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

14. According to the final communiqué issued by the Committee, both the Force Commander of ECOMOG and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Sierra Leone implicated Liberia in providing military support to the rebels. The Minister for Foreign Affairs of Liberia denied any involvement by his country in Sierra Leone and called for an international investigation. The meeting was also informed by the Government of Sierra Leone and ECOMOG that mercenaries were fighting alongside the rebels, in contravention of international law. The Government of Liberia subsequently issued a statement expressing disappointment and indignation at the allegations against it, reiterating that it was not providing support to the rebels and demanding concrete proof of the allegations. The Government of Liberia further asserted that the current and former Governments of Sierra Leone had employed Liberian mercenaries, which tended to destabilize the subregion.

15. In a letter addressed to the President of the Security Council dated 6 January 1999 (S/1999/17, annex), President Taylor reiterated that the Government of Liberia was in no way supporting the Armed Forces Revolutionary Council/Revolutionary United Front (AFRC/RUF) forces in Sierra Leone, and that it continued to abide by all existing Council resolutions and embargoes. Citing the lack of evidence or proof produced by those who had accused his Government of doing so, President Taylor called on the Security Council to investigate the

allegations and again proposed that the United Nations establish a mechanism to monitor the border between the two countries.

16. The Committee, now known as the Committee of Six on Sierra Leone, appealed to the rebels to cease fighting immediately, to lay down their arms and to recognize the Government of President Ahmad Tejan Kabbah as the legitimate Government in Sierra Leone, to participate in dialogue and to accept the Government's offer of amnesty. The Committee, inter alia, also urged the international community to leave the rebels in no doubt that they would never be accorded recognition as the legitimate Government. The communiqué, which has been circulated as document S/1998/1232, called for an expedited provision of logistical support to ECOMOG. It expressed grave concern at the aggression being perpetrated against Sierra Leone and strongly condemned the activities of the countries providing support to the rebels. The communiqué condemned the presence of mercenaries in Sierra Leone.

17. The Committee of Six called on the Chairman of ECOWAS to embark on initiatives to develop true and genuine rapprochement between the Heads of State of Sierra Leone and Liberia and resolved to deploy all measures necessary to re-establish dialogue between the Government and the rebels, as prescribed in the Abidjan and Conakry peace agreements.

18. On 7 January 1999, the presidency of Togo, the current Chairman of ECOWAS, launched an urgent appeal to the President of Sierra Leone and the leader of the rebel forces to order a halt to the fighting. In his statement, President Gnassingbé Eyadema stressed that, as the forces of the ECOWAS Monitoring Group were forces of peace, their mission in Sierra Leone was to help the Sierra Leonean brothers put an end to the fratricidal war and find a political solution to the conflict between them. President Edayema urged the President of Sierra Leone and the head of the rebel forces to order their troops to lay down their arms in order to permit the opening of a political dialogue between the Sierra Leonean brothers with a view to a definitive settlement of the crisis.

IV. HUMAN RIGHTS ASPECTS

19. Recent rebel attacks in the east and west have involved the killing of civilians, the destruction of homes and abductions. Women and children have been deliberately targeted with close-range gunfire and other civilians have been summarily executed.

20. Following the withdrawal of military observers from Makeni, Bo and Kenema, it has been difficult for UNOMSIL to gather reliable information about the human rights situation in the countryside, particularly in the areas recently overrun by the rebels. However, the rebel attacks have certainly resulted in population displacements and, it is feared, the killing of civilians.

21. While much of the ECOMOG activity around Freetown was militarily justified, UNOMSIL has received complaints of assault, harassment and unnecessary detention, primarily of young men. Members of the pro-Government CDF have been accused of summarily killing one person during a house raid on 26 December.

22. On 26 December, a number of prominent personalities organized and addressed a large rally in the city centre. Many of the speeches were highly inflammatory and called on people to take the law into their own hands regarding alleged rebels or rebel sympathizers. During the proceedings, some members of the crowd seized two men and accused them of being rebels. UNOMSIL personnel witnessed the murder of the two men by persons in the crowd, with the clear support of onlookers. When the identities of the two victims were later ascertained, there was no indication that they harboured sympathies for the rebels.

23. Immediately after the incident, my Special Representative expressed his grave concern to the President and requested Government intervention to restrain similar inflammatory statements and acts of violence. The Minister for Information then broadcast a message calling on people to desist from revenge attacks and to hand all suspects over to the authorities. No further such incidents were reported that day.

V. HUMANITARIAN SITUATION

24. The humanitarian implications of the recent developments in Sierra Leone are very troubling. Overland access to the interior has been cut, and the capacity to provide humanitarian assistance has been sharply reduced as all expatriate staff of international non-governmental organizations and most United Nations agency and ICRC staff have been relocated outside of the country. While sufficient food stocks are available in country to meet the immediate needs, delivery much beyond Freetown is no longer possible. The country might soon be facing a humanitarian crisis of major proportions.

25. Rebel advances have been preceded by the displacement of large numbers of civilians in an attempt to flee the violence. It is estimated that as many as 40,000 internally displaced persons were concentrated in Makeni prior to the attack on that city. Closer to Freetown, in Waterloo, rebel attacks prompted the flight of 12,000 internally displaced persons and Liberian refugees residing in a camp to Freetown. Though some may now have returned to the camp, lack of access prevents humanitarian agencies from assessing their situation and distributing assistance. The continued violence also raises the prospect of refugee flows to neighbouring countries.

VI. FINANCIAL ASPECTS

26. As indicated in my report of 16 December 1998, the General Assembly, by its resolution 53/29 of 20 November 1998, appropriated an amount of $9.1 million gross for the UNOMSIL operation for the period from 14 January to 30 June 1999, equivalent to some $1.6 million gross per month, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission beyond 13 January 1999.

27. Therefore, should the Security Council decide to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL, as recommended in paragraph 37 below, the cost of maintaining UNOMSIL during the extension period will be within the monthly rate approved by the General Assembly.

28. As at 31 December 1998, the total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations amounted to $1,593.9 million.

29. With regard to the Trust Fund to Support United Nations Peacekeeping-related Efforts in Sierra Leone, total contributions received as at 31 December 1998 amounted to $1.8 million, with authorized expenditure totalling some $0.1 million.

VII. OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

30. Sierra Leone has suffered a serious setback. I deplore the recent intensification of hostilities and the rebel attacks on Freetown. Nevertheless, the international community has not abandoned Sierra Leone, and should not do so.

31. The ECOWAS Committee of Six on Sierra Leone has shown commendable initiative and resolve. I endorse its conclusions and urge ECOWAS to meet at the summit level as soon as possible, with the participation of all interested countries, to consider ways of dealing with the current situation. The summit should consider how best to continue its support for the legitimate Government of Sierra Leone, how to achieve a political settlement of the conflict and how to relieve the humanitarian needs of the Sierra Leonean people.

32. Nevertheless, ECOWAS and ECOMOG should not bear the burden alone. I commend the Governments of the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States for their past and continuing efforts to ensure the provision of the necessary logistical support to ECOMOG, and encourage Member States to be prepared to make further contributions to the peace process as may be required.

33. I also welcome the various efforts that have been made to secure a peaceful solution to the conflict through dialogue, including those by the President of the Gambia and the Reverend Jesse Jackson.

34. Military successes will not win the rebels legitimacy or recognition. I therefore call on them to open discussions with the Government on any legitimate political demands and grievances they or their supporters may have.

35. The future of UNOMSIL now appears much less clear than it did only a matter of weeks ago, and the modest expansion of the civilian staff that I envisaged in my report of 16 December is untenable in the present circumstances.

36. Nevertheless, I believe there is much that UNOMSIL can do. It can facilitate discussions between the Government and the rebels as required; help reactivate the programme to disarm, demobilize and reintegrate into society former Sierra Leonean fighters; continue to support initiatives for the reconstitution of a national army and the reform of the national police in order to establish an effective security system; and continue to monitor the human rights situation.

37. I therefore recommend that the mandate of UNOMSIL be extended for a two-month period, until 13 March 1999. While the mandate of the Mission, as set

forth in resolution 1181 (1998), should remain essentially unchanged, I intend to reduce the number of military observers, retaining in Conakry a small number who would return to Sierra Leone when conditions permit, as well as the necessary civilian substantive and logistical support staff under the leadership of my Special Representative. I will, of course, keep the Security Council duly informed of any relevant developments in this regard.

38. My Special Representative, the Chief Military Observer and the men and women of the military and civilian staff of UNOMSIL have continued to perform their duties faithfully in a climate increasingly fraught with danger and hostility. I commend them for their courage and professionalism. With them, I look forward to a time when those who have been relocated can return to complete their vital work in Sierra Leone.

39. In this context, I wish to extend my gratitude to the Government of Guinea for its cooperation during the relocation of UNOMSIL and other United Nations staff to Conakry.

Annex

The United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone: contributions as at 10 January 1999

	Military observers	Others[a]	Total
China	3		3
Egypt	2		2
India	6	15	21
Kenya	4		4
Kyrgyzstan	1		1
New Zealand	2		2
Pakistan	5		5
Russian Federation	7		7
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	7		7
Zambia	4		4
Total	41[b]	15	56

[a] Medical team.

[b] Including the Chief Military Observer.

Map No. 4065 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
January 1999

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/21
8 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF ERITREA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to forward a press release issued on 8 January 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the State of Eritrea.

I should be grateful if you would kindly circulate the text of the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Haile MENKERIOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Press release issued at Asmara on 8 January 1999 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Eritrea

The Ethiopian Government issues yet another threat of war

Ethiopia's Foreign Minister announced to the diplomatic community in Addis Ababa on Tuesday, 5 January 1999, that "the peace effort can be considered as good as dead".

The Foreign Minister's curious statement raises serious questions of motiv and timing, coming as it does almost three weeks after the summit of the Centra Organ was convened in Ouagadougou.

As may be recalled, the Central Organ had, among other things, taken note of the respective positions of the two parties on the proposals and requested the High-level Delegation of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) to remain seized with the dispute. So what has changed today? What is the rationale behind this ominous pronouncement when the High-level Delegation is in fact expected to continue its work?

We recall the threat of war made by the Foreign Minister, just on the eve of the summit of the Central Organ, asserting that "if the conflict is not resolved peacefully soon, it will not be long before the Government and leadership of Shabia (the Eritrean People's Liberation Front) are buried in the holes that they themselves have dug". So perhaps the announcement signals that the Ethiopian Government is about to unleash the war it has been preparing for the past eight months. Or perhaps not, as ultimatums and threats have long become predictable weapons in Ethiopia's diplomatic arsenal. Whatever the case only time and Ethiopia's actions during the coming days and weeks can decipher the full meaning of this oblique pronouncement.

The speech of the Foreign Minister was moreover replete with numerous fallacies, distortions and outright lies. We shall address here the most prominent ones.

1. Eritrea has certainly sought clarifications on a number of issues in the Framework Agreement. But, unless the Foreign Minister believes that this i a special prerogative reserved for Ethiopia only, this is neither abnormal nor unjustified. Indeed, his country had asked for certain clarifications during the November summit. The clarifications that Eritrea is seeking are substantiv as attested to by the High-level Delegation.

2. Eritrea did not reject the Framework Agreement. It had given its preliminary response during the November summit and its full and considered opinion on 15 December 1998, where it accepted most of the recommendations whil seeking reformulation of a few others. Ethiopia too did not accept the Framework Agreement in toto. It has accepted an amended version or its own interpretation of key clauses in the Framework Agreement.

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3. The OAU Ambassadorial Committee has not proved Eritrean aggression without a shadow of doubt, as the Foreign Minister claims unabashedly. This is an outright lie. Furthermore, Eritrea did not want to stop the Ambassadorial Committee from investigating who had been administering Badme before 12 May. Eritrea's reservations, which were duly noted by the Committee, concerned the singular focus on Badme and the incidents of 6-12 May to the exclusion of preceding incidents of Ethiopian aggression and occupation. Eritrea's communication to the Ambassadorial Committee, which was partially reproduced in the report to the Central Organ, reads:

> "It must be borne in mind that Badme is one of several Eritrean towns 'contested' by Ethiopia, although we do not as yet know the totality of Ethiopia's claims other than what can be inferred from the map of Tigray Administrative Region that carves out large swathes of Eritrean territory. For example, it would make equal sense for the Committee to collect information as to which Authority administered Adi Murug prior to July 1997. For the OAU to investigate into one without considering the other is making an unacceptable prejudgement. Moreover, administration by itself does not have any meaning if the process by which this administration was installed is illegal. What is of critical importance is where Badme, Adi Murug and other areas lie within the recognized boundary."

Eritrea's requests have been partially vindicated by the insertion in paragraph 7 of the Framework Agreement of an investigation of the incidents of July-August 1997 and 6 May 1998 in order to determine the origins of the conflict.

Ethiopia's Foreign Minister waxes eloquent on the need not to reward aggression and pleads for economic sanctions to be imposed on Eritrea. But the fact remains that it is Ethiopia which has committed repeated acts of aggression against Eritrea by, among other things, (a) forcibly occupying Eritrean territory in Bada in July 1997; (b) publishing a map that carves out large areas of Eritrean territory in October 1997; and (c) provoking the recent incidents by attacking Eritrean units on 6 May 1998 in the areas around Badme. Ethiopia has violated basic principles of international law through the illegal expulsion of (more than 47,000) Eritreans in the most inhumane manner, confiscating their property as well as detaining in special concentration camps thousands of Eritrean youth on the basis of their ethnicity. Ethiopia also refuses to renounce the use of force as a means for settling the border dispute and has consistently rejected all calls for an immediate cessation of hostilities. Eritrea welcomes the imposition of sanctions against the aggressor party, which is Ethiopia on all these counts. The purpose of the comprehensive investigations that Eritrea has called for is to corroborate this fact without any shadow of doubt. Ethiopia remains lethargic to these investigations.

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/22
8 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 8 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF LEBANON TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

I have the honour to inform you that the Lebanese Government hereby requests the Security Council to extend the mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), which expires on 31 January 1999, for a further interim period of six months, on the basis of the provisions of Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978), in view of the fact that Israel continues to occupy Lebanese territory in defiance of the above-mentioned Security Council resolutions.

Israel's occupation of parts of southern Lebanon and the western Beqaa is also marked by daily violations by the Israeli military forces of Lebanese territory, airspace and territorial waters, well beyond the occupied areas.

Furthermore, the civilian population, living under Israeli occupation, suffers attacks at the hands of the Israeli occupying forces, as well as hardships and kidnappings by the score, while hundreds more have been detained for years in the infamous detention camp of Alkhiam and in Israeli jails without due process of law, in defiance of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and related Protocols.

Lebanon hereby calls for the full implementation of the United Nations Security Council resolution 425 (1978), which called upon Israel to cease its military action against Lebanese territorial integrity and to withdraw forthwith its forces from all Lebanese territory.

Meanwhile, the continued deployment of UNIFIL represents the international community's commitment to the restoration of Lebanon's full sovereignty and territorial integrity, as set out in Security Council resolutions 425 (1978) and 426 (1978).

I take this opportunity to confirm Lebanon's commitment to the Middle East peace process in order to achieve a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East on the implementation of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) and 338 (1973).

The Government of Lebanon considers that it is vital that the operational strength and capacity of UNIFIL be maintained, at least at its current level. The Government of Lebanon avails itself of this opportunity to pay tribute to the UNIFIL command, administrators, troops and troop-contributing countries for their noble efforts and sacrifices made in the cause of the implementation of its mandate.

Furthermore, the Government of Lebanon wishes to express to you, Mr. Secretary-General, and to your assistants its deep appreciation for your tireless efforts, which contribute to the valuable presence of UNIFIL in southern Lebanon.

I would be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

A/53/785
S/1999/23
8 January 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 40
THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-fourth year

Letter dated 8 January 1999 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

On instructions from my Government and further to our recent letter concerning the Israeli attack on an area near the village of Nahlah on 3 January 1999 (A/53/777-S/1999/6), I have to communicate to you hereunder particulars of fresh Israeli aggression, this time against the villages of Arnun and Shab'a.

In the early morning of 7 January 1999 Israeli occupying forces destroyed at least 14 homes in Arnun, near Qal'at at-Shaqif (Château de Beaufort), 10 days after destroying six homes in the same township. Within hours of this outrage they carried out a large-scale raid on the beleaguered village of Shab'a in the Arqub and expelled 25 residents, including 16 children.

These fresh acts of aggression illustrate yet again Israel's contempt for international law, the safety of defenceless civilians and human rights.

The Lebanese Government, again expressing its condemnation and deprecation of these open assaults on its sovereignty and of the abusive practices inflicted on its citizens, urges the international community to take the necessary steps to halt Israeli attacks on Lebanon, to bring an end to the intimidation of its innocent inhabitants by the aggressor and occupier and to ensure that those expelled can return to their homes.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 40, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Samir MOUBARAK
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

99-00500 (E) 130199 130199

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/24
11 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

LETTER DATED 9 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE CHARGE D'AFFAIRES A.I. OF THE PERMANENT MISSION OF YUGOSLAVIA TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

I have the honour to transmit the text of a letter dated 9 January 1999 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Mr. Zivadin Jovanovic, addressed to you concerning the latest escalation of terrorist activities by the terrorist organization of the so-called "Kosovo Liberation Army" in Kosovo and Metohija, the Autonomous Province of the Yugoslav constituent Republic of Serbia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Vladislav JOVANOVIC
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

99-00487 (E) 110199

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Annex

Letter dated 9 January 1999 from the Federal Minister for Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council

I am writing to you to inform you about the latest escalation of terrorist activity by Albanian separatists in the Serbian Province of Kosovo and Metohija.

On 8 January 1999, terrorists attacked from ambush a police patrol on regular duty near the village of Suva Reka, killing three police officers and wounding four. On the same day, north west of Kosovska Mitrovica, eight unarmed members of the Army of Yugoslavia were abducted by the terrorists of the so-called KLA, who continue keeping them hostage and threatening their lives.

These attacks, which were confirmed by the Kosovo Verification Mission of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), clearly represent acts of terrorism and as such have brought about the consternation and the strongest condemnation of Yugoslav and international public opinion. They represent a rising aggressiveness of terrorists in recent months, aimed at blocking a political solution, provoking tensions in the province and retaliation by the security forces, thus attempting to create an excuse for foreign intervention.

Therefore, I request that the Security Council, proceeding from the resolutions on terrorism, condemn these terrorist acts, which cannot be tolerated, in the strongest terms. At the same time, I request that the Security Council call upon the Member States to treat the so-called KLA as a terrorist organization and undertake appropriate practical measures to immediately stop any external support to the terrorist KLA, including the supply of arms, training and financing for terrorist activities.

(Signed) Živadin JOVANOVIĆ

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/25
15 January 1999

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

SUMMARY STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL ON MATTERS OF WHICH THE SECURITY COUNCIL IS SEIZED AND ON THE STAGE REACHED IN THEIR CONSIDERATION

1. Pursuant to rule 11 of the provisional rules of procedure of the Security Council, the Secretary-General wishes to submit hereunder the list of items of which the Security Council is currently seized, with references in parentheses to the previous summary statements that have been issued covering consideration of each item.[1]

2. It will be recalled that, in the interest of economy, the Secretary-General reproduces only once annually the full, up-to-date list of items of which the Security Council is seized. In fulfilment of his responsibility under rule 11, an addendum to the basic list is issued weekly, making reference to those items on which further action has been taken by the Council during the week covered or indicating that there has been no change during that period.

3. The last full summary statement (S/1998/44 and Corr.1) was issued on 9 January 1998. The last weekly addendum (S/1998/44/Add.52) covered developments up to 2 January 1999.

4. Also during this period, the Security Council included the following item on the agenda of its 3923rd meeting, held on 9 September 1998, and concluded its consideration of the item at the same meeting:

> "Consideration of the draft report of the Security Council to the General Assembly" (see S/1998/44/Add.36).

5. Pursuant to the procedure set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 August 1996 (S/1996/704), the Secretary-General, in his summary statement of 9 January 1998 on matters of which the Security Council is seized and on the stage reached in their consideration (S/1998/44 and Corr.1),

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[1] In the following listing, the formula "see ..." indicates consideration of the item on a previous occasion; the formula "see also ..." refers to consideration of a related item. The listing of the same document symbol under both formulas means that the item itself and the related item were considered in the course of the same week.

informed Member States that, as at 1 January 1998, the Security Council had not considered in formal meetings during the preceding five-year period (1993-1997) the following items (the item numbers correspond to those contained in paragraph 11 of document S/1998/44 and Corr.1):

1. The Palestine question.

2. The India-Pakistan question (S/628).

3. The Hyderabad question (S/986).

4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963).

5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).

6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605).

7. Letter dated 5 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council and letter dated 8 September 1964 from the Permanent Representative of Greece addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/5934 and S/5941).

9. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411).

10. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409).

11. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).

12. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.

13. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (S/11216).

16. The situation in Timor (S/11899).

17. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

18. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017).

20. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

21. Complaint by Greece against Turkey (S/12167).

22. The situation between Iran and Iraq.

23. Complaint by Iraq (S/14509).

24. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615).

25. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15914).

26. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15947);

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15948);

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15949);

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15950);

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15951).

27. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431).

28. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509).

29. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

30. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994).

31. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19488);

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19489).

32. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

33. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364);

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367).

35. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).

39. Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his report of 5 January 1992.

40. Further reports of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 721 (1991) (S/23363 and Add.1; S/23513; and S/23592 and Add.1).

41. Letter dated 20 January 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Somalia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23445).

42. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435);

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442);

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685).

44. Further report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II) (S/23671 and Add.1; S/24145 and Corr.1; S/24556; and S/24858 and Add.1).

45. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/23777).

46. Letter dated 23 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23833);

Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23838).

48. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992) (S/23900).

49. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24000);

Letter dated 26 May 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23997);

Letter dated 27 May 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24024).

50. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 757 (1992) (S/24075 and Add.1).

51. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to paragraph 15 of Security Council resolution 757 (1992) and paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24100 and Corr.1).

52. Oral reports by the Secretary-General on 26 and 29 June 1992 pursuant to Security Council resolution 758 (1992) (S/24201).

53. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 752 (1992) (S/24188).

55. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 757 (1992), 758 (1992) and 761 (1992) (S/24263 and Add.1).

56. Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24264);

Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24265);

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24266);

Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24270);

Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24305).

57. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24333).

58. Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24376);

Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24377).

59. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 762 (1992) (S/24353 and Add.1).

60. Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24393);

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24394);

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24395);

Letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24396).

61. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24401);

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24409);

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24410);

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24412);

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24413);

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24415);

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24416);

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24419);

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24423);

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24431);

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24433);

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24439);

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24440).

62. Letter dated 28 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

63. Letter dated 24 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24509).

65. Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24540).

66. Draft resolution contained in document S/24570.

67. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolutions 743 (1992) and 762 (1992) (S/26400).

68. Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24401);

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24409);

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24410);

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Malaysia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24412);

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Senegal to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24413);

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24415);

Letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Kuwait to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24416);

Letter dated 11 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24419);

Letter dated 12 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Egypt to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24423);

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24431);

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24433);

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Comoros to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24439);

Letter dated 13 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Qatar to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24440);

Letter dated 5 October 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Egypt, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Senegal and Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24620).

69. Oral report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Angola Verification Mission (UNAVEM II).

72. Letter dated 27 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council.

73. Letter dated 29 October 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24736).

74. The situation in Tajikistan.

75. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435);

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442);

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685 and Add.1);

Letter dated 3 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24386);

Letter dated 19 November 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24828).

76. Report of the Secretary-General on the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (S/24923).

77. Letter dated 18 December 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24996).

6. Subsequently, in accordance with the procedure set out in document S/1996/704, Member States notified the Secretary-General of their wish to have items 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35, and 42 above retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized. In the absence of any further notification by a Member State submitted by 28 February 1998 requesting the retention of an item listed in paragraph 5 above, the remaining items mentioned therein, that is, items 7, 21, 39, 40, 41, 44, 45, 46, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76 and 77, were deleted from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

7. Pursuant to the procedure set out in the note by the President of the Security Council of 29 August 1996 (S/1996/704), the Secretary-General wishes to inform Member States that as at 1 January 1999 the Security Council had not considered in formal meetings during the preceding five-year period (1994-1998) the following items (the item numbers correspond to the listing contained in paragraph 11 of document S/1998/44 and Corr.1):

1. The Palestine question.

2. The India-Pakistan question (S/628).

3. The Hyderabad question (S/986).

4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (S/3963).

5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4378).

6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/4605).

9. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (S/10411).

10. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/10409).

11. Complaint by Cuba (S/10993).

12. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East.

13. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (S/11216).

16. The situation in Timor (S/11899).

17. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question.

18. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (S/12017).

20. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights.

22. The situation between Iran and Iraq.

23. Complaint by Iraq (S/14509).

24. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15615).

25. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15914).

26. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15947);

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15948);

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15949);

Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15950);

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/15951).

27. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/16431).

28. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17509).

29. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17787).

30. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17991);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17992);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17993);

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/17994).

31. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19488);

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19489).

32. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/19798).

33. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20364);

Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/20367).

35. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/21120).

42. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

(b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22435);

Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/22442);

Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23685).

80. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992).

83. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 807 (1993).

84. Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council.

85. Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Note by the Secretary-General.

88. Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia.

91. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol.

92. Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro).

8. In accordance with the procedure contained in document S/1996/704, a Member State notified the Secretary-General on 23 November 1998 of its wish to have items 2, 3 and 9 above ("The India-Pakistan question", "The Hyderabad question" and "The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent", respectively) retained on the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

9. In the absence of any notification by a Member State submitted by 28 February 1999 requesting the retention of an item listed in paragraph 7 above (with the exception of items 2, 3 and 9 mentioned in paragraph 8 above), those items will be deleted from the list of matters of which the Security Council is seized.

10. During the week ending 9 January 1999, the Security Council took action on the following item:

The situation in Sierra Leone (see S/1995/40/Add.47; S/1996/15/Add.6, 11 and 48; and S/1997/40/Add.21, 27, 31, 40 and 45; and S/1998/44/Add.8, 11, 15, 20, 22, 28 and 50)

The Security Council resumed its consideration of the item at its 3963rd meeting, held on 7 January 1999 in accordance with the understanding reached in its prior consultations.

The President, with the consent of the Council, invited the representative of Sierra Leone, at his request, to participate in the discussion without the right to vote.

The President stated that, following consultations of the Council, he had been authorized to make a statement on behalf of the Council and read out the text of that statement (for the text, see S/PRST/1999/1; to be issued in Official Records of the Security Council, Fifty-fourth Year, Resolutions and Decisions of the Security Council, 1999).

11. As at 9 January 1999, the list of matters of which the Security Council was seized was as follows, bearing in mind paragraphs 7, 8 and 9 above:

1. The Palestine question (see S/7382, S/7441, S/7452, S/7564, S/7570, S/7596 and S/7600).

2. The India-Pakistan question (see S/7382).

3. The Hyderabad question (see S/7382).

4. Letter dated 20 February 1958 from the representative of the Sudan addressed to the Secretary-General (see S/7382).

5. Letter dated 11 July 1960 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382).

6. Letter dated 31 December 1960 from the Minister for External Affairs of Cuba addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/7382).

7. The situation in the Middle East (see S/7913, S/7923, S/7976, S/8000, S/8048, S/8066, S/8215, S/8242, S/8252, S/8269, S/8502, S/8525, S/8534, S/8564, S/8575, S/8584, S/8595, S/8747, S/8753, S/8807, S/8815, S/8828, S/8836, S/8885, S/8896, S/8960, S/9123, S/9135, S/9319, S/9382, S/9395, S/9406, S/9427 and Corr.1, S/9449, S/9452, S/9805, S/9812, S/9930, S/10327, S/10341, S/10554, S/10557, S/10703, S/10721, S/10729, S/10743, S/10770/Add.4, S/10855/Add.15, 16, 23, 24, 29, 30, 33, 41, 43 and 44; S/11185/Add.14-16, 21, 42/Rev.1 and 47; S/11593/Add.15, 21, 29, 42 and 49; S/11935/Add.21, 42 and 48; S/12269/Add.12, 13, 21, 42 and 48; S/12520/Add.10, 11, 17, 21, 37, 39, 42, 47 and 48; S/13033/Add.2, 16, 19, 21, 23, 34, 47 and 50; S/13737/Add.15, 16, 21, 24-26, 33, 47 and 50; S/14326/Add.10, 11, 20, 24, 28, 29, 47 and 50; S/14840/Add.8, 21-25, 27, 30-33, 37, 42 and 48; S/15560/Add.3, 21, 29, 37, 42, 45, 47 and 48; S/16270/Add.6-8, 15, 20, 21, 34, 35, 40 and 47; S/16880/Add.8-10, 15, 20, 21, 41 and 46; S/17725/Add.2, 15, 21, 28, 35, 38, 43 and 47; S/18570/Add.2, 21, 30 and 47; S/19420/Add.2-4, 18, 19, 22 and Corr.1, 30, 48 and 50; S/20370/Add.4, 12, 16, 21, 30, 32, 37, 44, 46, 47 and 51;

S/21100/Add.4, 21, 30 and 47; S/22110/Add.4, 21, 30 and 47; S/23370/Add.4, 7, 21, 30 and 47; S/25070/Add.4, 21, 30 and 48; S/1994/20/Add.3, 20, 29 and 47; S/1995/40/Add.4, 21, 29 and 47; S/1996/15/Add.4, 15, 21, 30 and 47; S/1997/40/Add.4, 21, 30 and 46; and S/1998/44/Add.4, 21, 30 and 47).

8. The situation in the India/Pakistan subcontinent (see S/10435, S/10462, S/10471 and S/10479).

9. Letter dated 3 December 1971 from the Permanent Representatives of Algeria, Iraq, the Libyan Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/10462).

10. Complaint by Cuba (see S/10855/Add.38).

11. Arrangements for the proposed Peace Conference on the Middle East (see S/10855/Add.50).

12. Complaint by Iraq concerning incidents on its frontier with Iran (see S/11185/Add.6-8 and 21).

13. The situation in Cyprus (see S/11185/Add.28, 29, 32, 34 and 49; S/11593/Add.7-10, 23, 24 and 49; S/11935/Add.23, 24 and 50; S/12269/Add.24, 35-37 and 50; S/12520/Add.23, 45, 47 and 49; S/13033/Add.23 and 49; S/13737/Add.23 and 49; S/14326/Add.22 and 50; S/14840/Add.24 and 50; S/15560/Add.24, 46 and 50; S/16270/Add.17, 18, 23 and 49; S/16880/Add.23, 37 and 49; S/17725/Add.23 and 49; S/18570/Add.23 and 50; S/19420/Add.24 and 50; S/20370/Add.22 and 49; S/21100/Add.10, 23, 28, 49 and 50; S/22110/Add.23, 40, 49 and 51; S/23370/Add.14, 23, 28, 34, 47 and 50; S/25070/Add.19, 21, 23 and 50; S/1994/20/Add.9, 23, 29 and 50; S/1995/40/Add.24 and 50; S/1996/15/Add.25 and 51; S/1997/40/Add.25 and 51; and S/1998/44/Add.26 and 51).

14. The situation concerning Western Sahara (see S/11593/Add.42 and 44; S/19420/Add.38; S/21100/Add.25; S/22110/Add.17; S/23370; S/25070/Add.9; S/1994/20/Add.12, 29 and 45; S/1995/40/Add.1, 14, 20, 25, 37 and 50; S/1996/15/Add.21 and 47; S/1997/40/Add.11, 20, 39 and 42; and S/1998/44/Add.4, 15, 29, 37, 43 and 50).

15. The situation in Timor (see S/11593/Add.50 and 51; and S/11935/Add.15 and 16).

16. The Middle East problem, including the Palestinian question (see S/11935/Add.2-4; and S/16880/Add.40).

17. Request by the Libyan Arab Republic and Pakistan for consideration of the serious situation arising from recent developments in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.12).

18. The situation in the occupied Arab territories (see S/11935/Add.18-21, 44 and 45; S/13033/Add.9-11 and 28; S/13737/Add.7, 8, 18, 20, 22 and 50; S/14326/Add.50; S/14840/Add.1-4, 12, 13, 15, 16 and 45; S/15560/Add.6, 7, 20, 30 and 31; S/16880/Add.36; S/17725/Add.3, 4, 48 and 49; S/18570/Add.49-51; S/19420/Add.1, 2, 4, 5, 13 and 15; S/20370/Add.5, 6, 22, 26, 34 and 44; S/21100/Add.10, 12, 17, 20, 39, 40, 42, 44, 45 and 48-50; S/22110/Add.12 and 20; S/23370/Add.1, 13 and 50; S/1994/20/Add.8 and 10; S/1995/40/Add.8, 18 and 19; S/1996/15/Add.15 and 38; S/1997/40/Add.9 and 11; and S/1998/44/Add.26 and 28).

19. The question of the exercise by the Palestinian people of its inalienable rights (see S/11935/Add.23-26; S/12269/Add.43; S/13033/Add.25, 29 and 33; and S/13737/Add.13, 14 and 17).

20. The situation between Iran and Iraq (see S/13737/Add.38, 39 and 41-43; S/14840/Add.28 and 40; S/15560/Add.44; S/16270/Add.12; S/16880/Add.9 and 16; S/17725/Add.7, 8, 11, 39, 40 and 51; S/18570/Add.29 and 51; S/19420/Add.1, 19, 32 and 34; S/20370/Add.5 and 38; S/21100/Add.8, 12, 38 and 47; and S/22110/Add.4).

21. Complaint by Iraq (see S/14326/Add.23 and 24).

22. Letter dated 19 February 1983 from the Permanent Representative of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/15560/Add.8).

23. Letter dated 8 August 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/15560/Add.32 and 33).

24. Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Observer for the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 1 September 1983 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 2 September 1983 from the Acting Permanent Representative of Australia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(see S/15560/Add.35-37).

25. Letter dated 22 March 1984 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16270/Add.12 and 13).

26. Letter dated 1 October 1985 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/16880/Add.39).

27. Letter dated 4 February 1986 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/17725/Add.5).

28. Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Burkina Faso to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 15 April 1986 from the Permanent Representative of Oman to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(see S/17725/Add.15 and 16).

29. Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Observer of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 10 February 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(see S/19420/Add.7).

30. Letter dated 19 April 1988 from the Permanent Representative of Tunisia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/19420/Add.16 and 17).

31. Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 4 January 1989 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Bahrain to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

    (see S/20370 and Add.1).

32. Central America: efforts towards peace (see S/20370/Add.29 and 44; S/21100/Add.12, 15, 17, 20, 22 and 44; S/22110/Add.18, 20, 39 and 44; S/23370/Add.2, 43 and 48; S/25070/Add.6, 11, 21, 23, 44 and 48; S/1994/20/Add.13, 20, 36 and 46; S/1995/40/Add.16; and S/1997/40/Add.1, 3, 9 and 20).

33. Letter dated 2 February 1990 from the Permanent Representative of Cuba to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (see S/21100/Add.5).

34. The situation between Iraq and Kuwait (see S/21100/Add.30-33, 36-38, 42, 43 and 47; S/22110/Add.6-9, 13, 14, 17, 20, 24, 25, 32, 37 and 40; S/23370/Add.8, 11, 28, 34 and 39; S/25070/Add.1, 2, 5, 21, 24 and Corr.1, 26 and 47; S/1994/20/Add.8, 39-41 and 45; S/1995/40/Add.14; S/1996/15/Add.11, 12, 23 and 33; S/1997/40/Add.15, 22-24, 36, 42, 43, 45, 48 and 51; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 7, 9, 12, 19, 24, 36, 44, 47 and 50; see also S/23370/Add.10, 32, 35 and 47).

35. The situation in Cambodia (see S/21100/Add.37 and 41; S/22110/Add.43; S/23370/Add.1, 8, 23, 29, 41, 48 and 51; S/25070/Add.10, 14, 20, 22, 23, 24 and Corr.1, 34, 40 and 44; and S/1997/40/Add.27).

36. The situation in Liberia (see S/22110/Add.3 and Corr.1; S/23370/Add.18 and 46; S/25070/Add.12, 23, 32 and 38; S/1994/20/Add.15, 20, 27, 36 and 41; S/1995/40/Add.1, 14, 25, 36 and 44; S/1996/15/Add.3, 4, 14, 18, 21, 34 and 47; and S/1997/40/Add.12, 25 and 30).

37. (a) The situation between Iraq and Kuwait;

    (b) Letter dated 2 April 1991 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 4 April 1991 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

    Letter dated 5 March 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Belgium to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

(see S/23370/Add.10 and 47; see also S/21100/Add.30-33, 36-38, 42, 43 and 47; S/22110/Add 6-9, 13, 14, 17, 20, 24, 25, 32, 37 and 40; S/23370/Add.8, 11, 28, 32, 34, 35, 39 and 47; S/25070/Add.1, 2, 5, 21, 24 and Corr.1, 26 and 47; S/1994/20/Add.8, 39-41 and 45; S/1995/40/Add.14; S/1996/15/Add.11, 12, 23 and 33; S/1997/40/Add.15, 22-24, 36, 42, 43, 45, 48 and 51; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 7, 9, 12, 19, 24, 36, 44, 47 and 50).

38. The situation in Somalia (see S/23370/Add.11, 16, 30, 34 and 48; S/25070/Add.12, 23, 38, 43 and 46; S/1994/20/Add.4, 21, 33, 38 and 43; S/1995/40/Add.13; S/1996/15/Add.3, 10 and 50; and S/1997/40/Add.8, 16 and 51; see also S/23370/Add.3).

39. The situation relating to Nagorny Karabakh (see S/23370/Add.19 and 43; S/25070/Add.14, 17, 30, 33, 41 and 45; and S/1995/40/Add.16).

40. An agenda for peace: preventive diplomacy, peacemaking and peacekeeping (see S/23370/Add.26 and 43; S/25070 and Add.4, 8, 13, 17 and 21; S/1994/20/Add.17 and 29; and S/1995/40/Add.50; see also S/23370/Add.4; S/1994/20/Add.43; and S/1995/40/Add.2 and 50).

41. The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina[2] (see S/23370/Add.36, 40, 43 and 45; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 29, 34, 37 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 13-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 6, 14, 15, 17, 18, 24, 26-29, 31, 35-37, 40 and 47-50; S/1996/15/Add.13, 31, 40 and 49; S/1997/40/Add.6, 10, 12, 19, 23 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.11, 20, 24 and 28; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35, 37, 40, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.4, 8, 13, 17, 19, 21, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28, 30, 32, 33, 37 and 39-42; S/1994/20/Add.12, 26, 31, 45 and 49; S/1995/40/Add.2, 5, 12, 16, 18, 19, 23, 30, 32, 39, 44, 46, 47 and 50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30, 32, 37, 39, 45, 47 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 9, 11, 14, 16, 18, 21, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 19, 26, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

42. The situation in Georgia (see S/23370/Add.40; S/25070/Add.4, 26, 27, 31, 34, 37, 42, 44, 45 and 51; S/1994/20/Add.4, 8, 9, 11, 13, 25, 28 and 47; S/1995/40/Add.1, 10, 18 and 32; S/1996/15/Add.1, 16, 27 and 42; S/1997/40/Add.4, 18, 30 and 44; and S/1998/44/Add.4, 21, 30 and 47).

43. The situation in Mozambique (see S/23370/Add.41, 43, 50; S/25070/Add.15, 27, 37, 43 and 44; S/1994/20/Add.7, 17, 28, 35, 41, 45, 46 and 49; and S/1995/40/Add.3).

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[2] As from the 3647th meeting, held on 4 April 1996, the wording of the item "The situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina" was revised to read "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina".

44. The situation prevailing in and adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas in Croatia (see S/25070/Add.4, 23, 28 and 30; and S/1995/40/Add.2; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21, 22, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 29, 32-34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20-23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 21, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; and S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

45. The situation in Angola (see S/25070/Add.4, 10, 17, 22, 23, 28, 37, 44 and 50; S/1994/20/Add.5, 10, 21, 25, 31, 35, 38, 42, 43 and 48; S/1995/40/Add.5, 9, 14, 18, 31, 40 and 50; S/1996/15/Add.5, 16, 18, 27, 40 and 49; S/1997/40/Add.4, 8, 11, 12, 15, 26, 29, 34, 39 and 43; and S/1998/44/Add.4, 11, 17, 20, 23, 25, 26, 32, 37, 41, 48, 51 and 52; see also S/19420/Add.51; S/22110/Add.21; and S/23370/Add.12, 27, 37, 40, 43, 48 and 51).

46. Further report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (see S/25070/Add.7; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21-23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30, 32-34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

47. Establishment of an international tribunal for the prosecution of persons responsible for serious violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia (see S/25070/Add.8, 21, 33 and 42; S/1994/20/Add.26; and S/1997/40/Add.14 and 34; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 22, 23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30, 32, 34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44, 46-48 and 50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

48. The situation concerning Rwanda (see S/25070/Add.10, 25, 36, 40 and 51; S/1994/20 and Add.6, 13, 15, 16, 19, 22, 24, 25, 27, 31, 40, 44, 47 and 49; S/1995/40/Add.5, 7, 8, 16, 22, 28, 32, 33, 35, 41, 48 and

49; and S/1998/44/Add.14 and 17; see also S/1998/44/Add.28, 33 and 39).

49. Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 807 (1993) (see S/25070/Add.13; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21, 22, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30, 32-34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

50. Participation of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) in the work of the Economic and Social Council (see S/25070/Add.17; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21, 22, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30, 32-34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

51. Letter dated 12 March 1993 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Letter dated 19 March 1993 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council;

Note by the Secretary-General

(see S/25070/Add.19; see also S/1994/20/Add.12, 21 and 43).

52. The question concerning Haiti (see S/25070/Add.24 and Corr.1, 34, 35, 37, 38, 41, 43 and 46; S/1994/20/Add.1, 11, 17, 25, 27, 30, 38, 40 and 47; S/1995/40/Add.4, 16, 30 and 45; S/1996/15/Add.8, 25, 47 and 48; S/1997/40/Add.30 and 47; and S/1998/44/Add.12 and 47; see also S/22110/Add.39).

53. The situation in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (see S/25070/Add.24 and Corr.1; S/1995/40/Add.47; and S/1996/15/Add.6, 21 and 47; S/1997/40/Add.14, 21, 47 and 48; and S/1998/44/Add.29; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21-23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30,

32-34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 7, 8, 13, 18, 20, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 34, 44 and 46).

54. Applications made under Article 50 of the Charter of the United Nations as a consequence of the implementation of measures imposed against the former Yugoslavia (see S/25070/Add.24 and Corr.1; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21-23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30, 32-34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

55. Follow-up to resolution 817 (1993) (see S/25070/Add.24 and Corr.1; and S/1995/40/Add.36; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21-23, 26, 28-30, 32-34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 6, 12, 14-18, 23, 24, 26-29, 32, 35, 37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

56. United Nations Protection Force (see S/25070/Add.26, 39 and 40; S/1994/20/Add.12, 16, 31 and 38; and S/1995/40/Add.12, 23 and 32; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21-23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30, 32-34, 37, 41, 42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 13-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 24, 26-31, 35-37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

57. Complaint by Ukraine regarding the decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation concerning Sevastopol (see S/25070/Add.29).

58. Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe missions in Kosovo, Sandjak and Vojvodina, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and

Montenegro) (see S/25070/Add.32; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21-23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30, 32-34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

59. The situation in Tajikistan and along the Tajik-Afghan border (see S/25070/Add.34; S/1994/20/Add.37, 44 and 49; S/1995/40/Add.14, 19, 23, 33, 44 and 49; S/1996/15/Add.20, 23, 37 and 49; S/1997/40/Add.5, 10, 23, 36 and 45; and S/1998/44/Add.8, 19 and 45; see also S/23370/Add.43).

60. The situation in Croatia (see S/25070/Add.37; S/1995/40/Add.5, 16, 17, 19, 23, 30, 31, 35, 39, 46 and 50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 7, 20, 26, 28, 30, 32, 45 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 9, 11, 16, 18, 28, 37, 42 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 26, 28 and 44; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21-23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30, 32-34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 6, 12, 14, 15, 18, 24, 26-29, 32, 36, 37, 40, 44 and 47-50; S/1996/15/Add.6, 8, 13, 18, 21, 31, 37, 39, 40, 47 and 49; S/1997/40/Add.6, 10, 12, 14, 19, 21, 23, 34, 47 and 48; and S/1998/44/Add.11, 19, 20, 24, 29, 34 and 46).

61. Security of United Nations operations (see S/25070/Add.39; and S/1997/40/Add.10; see also S/25070/Add.13).

62. Navigation on the Danube river in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (see S/25070/Add.41; and S/1994/20/Add.10; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30, 32, 34, 37, 39, 40, 42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44, 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

63. The situation in Burundi (see S/25070/Add.43 and 46; S/1994/20/Add.29, 33, 41 and 50; S/1995/40/Add.4, 9, 12 and 34; S/1996/15 and Add.4, 9, 16, 19, 29, 30 and 34; and S/1997/40/Add.21).

64. Letters dated 20 and 23 December 1991 from France, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (see S/25070/Add.45; S/1996/15/Add.15; S/1997/40/Add.4, 13 and 20; and S/1998/44/Add.11 and 34; see also S/23370/Add.3 and 13).

65. The situation in Afghanistan (see S/1994/20/Add.3, 11, 31 and 47; S/1996/15/Add.6, 14, 38, 41 and 42; S/1997/40/Add.15, 27 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.14, 28, 31, 34, 37 and 49; see also S/19420/Add.44; S/20370/Add.14-16; and S/21100/Add.1).

66. Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/254);

Note by the Secretary-General (S/1994/322)

(see S/1994/20/Add.12; see also S/25070/Add.19; and S/1994/20/Add.21 and 43).

67. Agreement signed on 4 April 1994 between the Governments of Chad and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya concerning the practical modalities for the implementation of the Judgment delivered by the International Court of Justice on 3 February 1994 (see S/1994/20/Add.14, 17 and 23; see also S/15560/Add.12-14, 31-33 and 35; S/16880/Add.4; and S/17725/Add.46).

68. Note by the Secretary-General transmitting a letter dated 27 May 1994 from the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1994/631) (see S/1994/20/Add.21; see also S/25070/Add.19; and S/1994/20/Add.12 and 43).

69. The situation in the Republic of Yemen (see S/1994/20/Add.21 and 25).

70. An agenda for peace: peacekeeping (see S/1994/20/Add.43; and S/1995/40/Add.50; see also S/23370/Add.4, 26 and 43; S/25070 and Add.4, 8, 13, 17, 21; S/1994/20/Add.17 and 29; and S/1995/40/Add.2, 7 and 50).

71. Agreed framework of 21 October 1994 between the United States of America and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (see S/1994/20/Add.43; see also S/25070/Add.19; and S/1994/20/Add.12 and 21).

72. The situation prevailing in and around the safe area of Bihac (see S/1994/20/Add.45; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21-23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

73. Letter dated 14 December 1994 from the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991) concerning Yugoslavia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1994/1418) (see S/1994/20/Add.49; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21-23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30, 32-34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 23, 24, 26-32, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

74. Security Council working methods and procedure (see S/1994/20/Add.49).

75. An agenda for peace (see S/1995/40/Add.2 and 7; see also S/23370/Add.4, 26 and 43; S/25070 and Add.4, 8, 13, 17 and 21; S/1994/20/Add.17, 29 and 43; and S/1995/40/Add.50).

76. The proposal by China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America on security assurances (see S/1995/40/Add.14).

77. Navigation on the Danube river (see S/1995/40/Add.18; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30, 32, 34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

78. The situation in the former Yugoslavia (see S/1995/40/Add.39, 44 and 46; and S/1996/15/Add.39; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21-23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28, 29, 30, 32-34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20/Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40/Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 34, 44 and 46).

79. The situation in Sierra Leone (see S/1995/40/Add.47; S/1996/15/Add.6, 11 and 48; S/1997/40/Add.21, 27, 31, 40 and 45; and S/1998/44/Add.8, 11, 15, 20, 22, 28 and 50).[3]

80. Letter dated 9 January 1996 from the Permanent Representative of Ethiopia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council, concerning the extradition of the suspects wanted in the assassination attempt on the life of the President of the Arab Republic of Egypt in Addis Ababa on 26 June 1995 (S/1996/10) (see S/1996/15/Add.4, 16 and 32).

81. Shooting down of two civil aircraft on 24 February 1996 (see S/1996/15/Add.8 and 29).

82. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia

International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States

Appointment of the Prosecutor

(see S/1996/15/Add.8; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-13, 15-19, 21-23, 24 and Corr.1, 25, 26, 28-30, 32-34, 36, 37, 39-42, 45 and 51; S/1994/20 and Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 19-27, 31, 34, 37, 38, 40, 44-47 and 49; S/1995/40 and Add.1, 2, 5-8, 12, 14-19, 22-24, 26-33, 35-37, 39-41, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 13, 18, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 14, 17, 19, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29, 33, 34, 39, 44 and 46).

83. Signature of the African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba) (see S/1996/15/Add.14).

84. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia (see S/1996/15/Add.18 and S/1998/44/Add.19, 34 and 46; see also S/22110/Add.38, 47 and 50; S/23370/Add.1, 5, 7, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 35-37, 40, 43, 45, 46, 49 and 50; S/25070/Add.1, 4, 7-9, 11-13, 15-19, 21-23, 24 and Corr.1, 26, 28-30, 32-34, 37, 39-42 and 45; S/1994/20/Add.4, 6, 8, 10, 12-17, 20, 21, 23, 25, 26, 31, 34, 37, 38,

[3] For action taken on this item during the week ending 9 January 1999, see para. 11 above.

44-47 and 49; S/1995/40/Add.1, 2, 5, 6, 12, 14-19, 23, 24, 26-32, 35-37, 39, 40, 44 and 46-50; S/1996/15/Add.1, 2, 4, 6-8, 13, 20, 21, 26, 28, 30-32, 37, 39, 40, 45, 47, 49 and 50; S/1997/40/Add.2, 4, 6, 9-12, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 28, 34, 37, 42, 47, 48 and 50; and S/1998/44/Add.2, 6, 9, 11, 20, 24, 26, 28, 29 and 44).

85. Demining in the context of United Nations peacekeeping (see S/1996/15/Add.32 and 34).

86. Letters dated 23 September and 3 and 11 October 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1996/774, S/1996/824 and S/1996/847);

Letters dated 23 and 27 September 1996 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council and to the Secretary-General, respectively (S/1996/768 and S/1996/800)

(see S/1996/15/Add.41).

87. The situation in the Great Lakes region (see S/1996/15/Add.43-45; and S/1997/40/Add.5, 7, 9, 13, 16 and 17).

88. The situation in Albania (see S/1997/40/Add.10, 12, 24 and 32).

89. Protection for humanitarian assistance to refugees and others in conflict situations (see S/1997/40/Add.20 and 24; and S/1998/44/Add.39 and 45).

90. The situation concerning the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see S/1997/40/Add.21; and S/1998/44/Add.35 and 49; see also S/1996/15/Add.43-45; S/1997/40/Add.5, 7, 9, 13, 16 and 17; and S/1998/44/Add.28).

91. Civilian police in peacekeeping operations (see S/1997/40/Add.28; see also S/25070/Add.13 and 39; and S/1997/40/Add.10).

92. The situation in the Central African Republic (see S/1997/40/Add.31 and 44; and S/1998/44/Add.5, 11, 12, 28 and 41).

93. The situation in the Republic of the Congo (see S/1997/40/Add.32 and 41).

94. The situation in Africa (see S/1997/40/Add.38; and S/1998/44/Add.15, 16, 21, 37, 38, 46 and 48).

95. Letter dated 11 March 1998 from the Deputy Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/223);

Letter dated 27 March 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/272)

(see S/1998/44/Add.13, 34, 38 and 42).

96. Letter dated 31 March 1998 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Papua New Guinea to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/287) (see S/1998/44/Add.16).

97. The responsibility of the Security Council in the maintenance of international peace and security (see S/1998/44/Add.19, 21 and 22).

98. The situation between Eritrea and Ethiopia (see S/1998/44/Add.25).

99. Children and armed conflict (see S/1998/44/Add.26).

100. Letter dated 29 June 1998 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/1998/581);

Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of the Democratic Republic of the Congo to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/582);

Letter dated 25 June 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Rwanda to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1998/583)

(see S/1998/44/Add.28; see also S/1996/15/Add.43-45; S/1997/40/Add.5, 7, 9, 13, 16, 17 and 21; and S/1998/44/Add.35 and 49).

101. International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighbouring States (see S/1998/44/Add.28, 33 and 39; see also S/25070/Add.10, 25, 36, 40 and 51; S/1994/20/Add.6, 13, 15, 16, 19, 22, 24, 25, 27, 31, 40, 44, 47 and 49; S/1995/40/Add.5, 7, 8, 16, 22, 28, 32, 33, 35, 41, 48 and 49; S/1996/15/Add.8; and S/1998/44/Add.39).

102. Threats to peace and security caused by international terrorist acts (see S/1998/44/Add.32).

103. The situation in Guinea-Bissau (see S/1998/44/Add.44 and 51).

104. Maintenance of peace and security and post-conflict peace-building (see S/1998/44/Add.50-52).

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/26
12 January 1999

ORICINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolution 1181 (1998) of 13 July 1998 and the statement of its President of 7 January 1999 (S/1999/PRST/1),

Expressing its deep concern over the recent deterioration of the situation in Sierra Leone, and encouraging all efforts aimed at resolving the conflict and restoring lasting peace and stability,

Having considered the Third Progress Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Observer Mission in Sierra Leone (UNOMSIL) (S/1998/1176) and his Special Report on UNOMSIL of 7 January 1999 (S/1999/20), and noting the recommendations contained therein,

1. Decides to extend the mandate of UNOMSIL until 13 March 1999;

2. Takes note of the intention of the Secretary-General, as set out in paragraph 37 of his Special Report, to reduce the number of military observers in UNOMSIL and to retain in Conakry a small number who would return to Sierra Leone when conditions permit together with the necessary civilian substantive and logistical support staff under the leadership of his Special Representative;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the Council closely informed on the situation in Sierra Leone and to submit a further report to the Council with recommendations on the future deployment of UNOMSIL and implementation of its mandate by 5 March 1999;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/27
12 January 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

Brazil, Canada, France, Gabon, Malaysia, Namibia, Portugal and the Russian Federation: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 696 (1991) of 30 May 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions, in particular resolutions 1196 (1998) of 16 September 1998 and 1219 (1998) of 31 December 1998,

Recalling the statement of its President of 23 December 1998 (S/PRST/1998/37),

Expressing its outrage at the downing on 2 January 1999 of a second United Nations-chartered aircraft over territory controlled by the União Nacional para a Independência Total de Angola (UNITA), which brings to six the number of aircraft lost in this area in recent months,

Expressing its deep concern regarding the fate of the passengers and crews of the above-mentioned aircraft, and its deep regret at the loss of life in these incidents,

Stressing that attacks against personnel who act on behalf of the United Nations are unacceptable and unjustifiable by whomsoever committed,

Deploring the lack of cooperation by UNITA in clarifying the circumstances of these tragic incidents which occurred over territory under its control and in permitting the prompt dispatch of the United Nations search and rescue mission,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Condemns the downing of the two aircraft chartered by the United Nations, deplores the loss under suspicious circumstances of other commercial aircraft, and demands that all such attacks cease immediately;

2. Reaffirms its resolve to establish the truth about the circumstances of and to determine the responsibility for the downing of the two aircraft chartered by the United Nations and the loss under suspicious circumstances of other commercial aircraft over UNITA controlled territory through an immediate

and objective international investigation of these tragic incidents, and reiterates its call upon all concerned, especially UNITA, to cooperate fully with and to facilitate such an investigation;

3. Concludes that the leader of UNITA, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, has not complied with the demands contained in its resolution 1219 (1998) of 31 December 1998;

4. Reiterates its demand that the leader of UNITA, Mr. Jonas Savimbi, cooperate immediately and in good faith in the search for and rescue of possible survivors of the above-mentioned incidents;

5. Welcomes the concrete actions undertaken by the Government of Angola to follow up the commitment made by the President of Angola to the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General on 5 January 1999 regarding the cooperation to be extended to the United Nations search and rescue efforts, and encourages it to continue to extend such cooperation;

6. Requests the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) to provide all possible support to the investigation of those incidents as soon as conditions on the ground permit, and urges Member States with investigative capability and expertise to assist the United Nations upon request in the investigation of those incidents;

7. Stresses the obligation of Member States to comply with the measures imposed against UNITA contained in resolutions 864 (1993) of 15 September 1993, 1127 (1997) of 28 August 1997 and 1173 (1998) of 12 June 1998;

8. Expresses its readiness to pursue reports of violations of the measures referred to in paragraph 7 above, to take steps to reinforce the implementation of these measures and to consider the imposition of additional measures, including in the area of telecommunications, on the basis of a report to be prepared by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 864 (1993) by 15 February 1999 drawing on the expertise of relevant bodies and organizations, including the International Telecommunication Union;

9. Encourages the Chairman of the Committee referred to in paragraph 8 above to consult with the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) on ways to strengthen the implementation of the measures referred to in paragraph 7 above;

10. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/28
11 January 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a letter dated 8 January 1999 from Mr. Mohammed Said Al-Sahaf, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq, concerning the persistence of United States and United Kingdom aircraft in carrying out acts of aggression against the Republic of Iraq; and the criminal act committed by those aircraft on 30 December 1998 of firing six missiles on an Iraqi village; and urging you to intervene in order to halt such aggression.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 8 January 1999 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General

I should like to draw your attention to the fact that United States and United Kingdom aircraft are continuing their acts of aggression against the Republic of Iraq. On the morning of 30 December 1998 United States and United Kingdom aircraft committed a further criminal act against the security and sovereignty of Iraq, firing six missiles on the village of Al Salab in Muthanna Governorate, killing a number of citizens, including children, and injuring others. The United States-United Kingdom bombardment also demolished residential buildings, caused other material losses to property and destroyed the electricity poles on both sides of the road.

Such serious acts of aggression committed by two permanent members of the Security Council constitute a shameful violation of the sovereignty of an independent State and founder Member of the United Nations and a gross infraction of the Charter of the United Nations.

While condemning this aggressive and barbaric behaviour, we request you to intervene with the Governments of the United States of America and the United Kingdom, pursuant to your responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, in order to halt these unjustified acts of aggression, since they constitute a scandalous violation of the Charter and the provisions of international law. At the same time, Iraq reaffirms its right to respond at the appropriate time and to seek compensation for all the human, material and non-material losses it has sustained as a result of such acts, which are in contravention of the Charter and the provisions of international law relating to the principle of international responsibility.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated to members of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mohammed Said AL-SAHAF
Minister for Foreign Affairs
of Iraq

UNITED NATIONS **S**

Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/29
11 January 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

LETTER DATED 9 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

On instructions from my Government, I refer to the complaint dated 4 January 1999 addressed to the President of the Security Council by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Saudi Arabia to the United Nations (S/1999/3) concerning the border clash which took place on 12 December 1998 between Iraqi and Saudi patrols. In order to clarify the situation, I should like to point out that the incident took place at 1600 hours on 12 December 1998 after an Iraqi patrol attached to the customs police in the Iraqi Governorate of Najaf had observed three Saudi armoured cars in the restricted area between the two control posts of Lisiyah and Hakim, one kilometre inside Iraqi territory. The Saudi cars opened fire on the Iraqi patrol as soon as they were observed, obliging that patrol to return fire in self-defence.

It is evident from the above that the complaint made by the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Saudi Arabia is completely unjustified in view of the fact that the incident took place inside Iraqi territory. It is quite clear that the Saudi patrol had violated the territory of the Republic of Iraq, that individuals from that patrol were the first to open fire and that the response from the Iraqi side was in self-defence.

While condemning the Saudi encroachment on Iraqi territory and the attack on Iraqi customs police, we request you to intervene with the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, pursuant to your responsibilities under the Charter of the United Nations, in order to halt such aggressive and unjustified acts, which constitute a clear violation of the provisions of international law.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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UNITED
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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1999/30
11 January 1999
ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

IDENTICAL LETTERS DATED 10 JANUARY 1999 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF IRAQ TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY-GENERAL AND TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

On instructions from my Government, I have the honour to inform you that violations of Iraq's airspace by United States aircraft continued between 16 and 31 December 1998 and that the aircraft in question carried out reconnaissance and engaged in acts of provocation, as set forth in the annex hereto.

Your intervention is requested with a view to bringing a halt to actions that, as flagrant violations of the Charter of the United Nations and of international law, pose a threat to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Iraq.

These actions continue to alarm the civilian population and to cause serious damage to private and public property. The Republic of Iraq affirms its right to seek legal compensation for the damage being inflicted on its people by these actions.

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(Signed) Nizar HAMDOON
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

United States and British violations and damage caused, 16-31 December 1998

1. In the northern region 48 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres over the following cities and towns: Dohuk, Mosul, Amadiyah, Aqrah, Tall Afar, Ayn Zalah, Zakho, Kifri and Rawanduz.

2. In the southern region 649 sorties were flown at speeds of 600 to 900 kilometres per hour and at altitudes of 6,000 to 9,000 metres over the following Iraqi cities and towns: Nasiriyah, Samawah, Artawi, Ushbayjah, Jalibah, Salman, Busayyah, Qurnah, Chabaish, Shinafiyah, Rumaythah, Basrah, Shatrah, Maymunah, Rifa'i, Kut, Mu'aniyah, Diwaniyah, Amarah, Umm Qasr, Safwan, Qal'at Salih, Najaf, Nu'maniyah, Lasaf, Qal'at Sukkar, Ali al-Sharqi, Afak, Islah and Hawr al-Hammar.

3. At 1800 hours on 7 December 1998 a United States helicopter flew over the United Arab Emirates passenger ferry Jabal Ali I as it was proceeding through the Khawr Abd Allah waterway towards the open sea. The crew of the helicopter addressed provocative questions to the vessel over the radio.

4. On 8 December 1998 a United States helicopter flew over the freighter Guin, which was carrying a cargo of rice under the "oil-for-food" programme, while it was proceeding through the Khawr Abd Allah waterway towards the port at Umm Qasr, addressed provocative questions to it and tried to obstruct its passage. The vessel had already been searched in the inspection zone on the same day.

5. Between 0023 and 0500 hours on 8 December 1998 a United States helicopter flew over the Iraqi tanker Rayshan at the entry to the Khawr Abd Allah waterway while it was proceeding from Faw to Umm Qasr and tried to obstruct its passage.

6. On the morning of 12 December 1998 a United States helicopter intercepted the Iraqi vessel Al-Bishah at the entry to the Khawr Abd Allah waterway as it was proceeding towards Umm Qasr, subjected it to provocation and tried to obstruct its passage over a one-hour period.

7. The United States and the United Kingdom, using missiles and aircraft, launched a brutal armed attack on Iraq that lasted for the four days from 17 to 20 December 1998. It targeted civilian areas, industrial installations, infrastructure, hospitals, health facilities, schools, universities, heritage sites and grain depots. This savage aggression left behind hundreds of innocent civilian casualties and caused large-scale losses in terms of property damage.

8. At 1417 hours on 22 December 1998 United States aircraft fired to missiles at Iraqi territory in the northern part of the Basrah area.

9. At 1125 hours on 26 December 1998 four United States aircraft violated Iraqi airspace in the Basrah area to the south-east of the Northern Rumaylah oilfields. Our air defence units engaged them, forcing the aggressor aircraft

o drop their payloads. Another formation, consisting of six aircraft, later eturned to the same area. Our air defence units engaged them in self-defence, orced them to drop their payloads and drove them off.

0. At 0943 hours on 27 December 1998 two United States aircraft violated Iraqi irspace over Nasiriyah. Our air defences engaged them and drove them off.

1. At 1304 hours on 28 December 1998 formations of United States aircraft iolated Iraqi airspace over Mosul. Our air defence units engaged them and rove them off.

2. At 1337 hours on 28 December 1998 formations of United States aircraft iolated Iraqi airspace in the Mosul area. Our air defence units engaged them nd drove them off.

3. At 0924 hours on 29 December 1998 United States aircraft violated Iraqi irspace in the Samawah area and fired three missiles. Our air defence units ngaged them and drove them off.

4. On the morning of 30 December 1998 United States and British aircraft iolated Iraqi airspace in Muthanna Governorate and fired six missiles at the illage of Āl Sallab. A number of citizens were killed and wounded in the enemy ombardment, and several homes were destroyed and serious damage was done to roperty.